3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD6 Cayapa SD6

yû'ñ-tci. This achote is of two different species, almost identical in general appearance. The seeds of one are surrounded with a yellow covering, those of the other with a red covering. When ripe, these pods are gathered, the seeds removed, and the color drawn off by soaking the pods in water for a considerable length of time. This red or yellow liquid is then boiled down to a pasty consistency and mixed with any fairly hard fat, such as lard or the fat of the jaguar, the puma, or other wild animal. It is said that the viscous milky juice of a species of tree called sande is sometimes used instead of one of these fats; but the paint produced with it is not so good as that in which the fat is used. This strong, greasy pigment is applied with either a small pointed stick, if small dots or narrow lines are required, or with a wide carved stick called mōpɨtcpaɨ'pa (pls. CXXI, CXXII) if a wide line is desired or if a considerable surface is to be colored.

The black pigment, called ma'lyû, is obtained from the fruit of a tree called ha'wû. This fruit, which is globose in form and from two to three inches in diameter, is gathered while green and cut in halves. The seeds and the inner fleshy parts are then extracted and ground to pulp upon a mealing stone such as is used for grinding plantains. At the same time there is ground into the pulp a quantity of charcoal, and the result is a thin black paste. When dots and narrow lines are desired, this paste is applied to the skin with a small stick tipped with cotton; but when a wide line is to be made, it is applied with a finger.